THE
Present State of the
Affaires betwixt the Emperor and *King of* BOHEMIA, *and their* Confederates, as it hath beene very Truely related, by certaine Letters *Sent by Persons of extraordinary* qualitie, &c.

Together
With the Occurrents lately happened in the Armies of Generall VEERE, the Princes of the VNION, and SPINOLA.

Translated out of the French, *and High* Dutch *Coppies.*

Printed, 1620.

To the most Excellent and Illustrious

Prince and Lord FREDERICKE, by the Grace of GOD *King* of BOHEMIA, *Count Palatine* of the RHINE, Prince *Elector* of the Sacred *Romane* Empire, *Duke* of BAVARIA, *Marquesse* of MORAVIA, *Duke* of LVTZELBVRG, and SILESIA, *Marquesse* of LVSATIA, our most deare *Lord, Brother, Gossip, Neighbour* and *Confederate*.

GReat KING: The hopes and desires of your Maiesties Friends and our Confederates. haue met at last with Peace and contentment: whilest all the faithfull and well affected people, States: and Nobility, ioyning hearts and Voyces, haue now in the end with one consent deliuered vp the Gouernment of this Kingdome into our handes: not doubting of our Care and endeauour to protect and defend the same; A worke whome none but men depriued of reason will acknowledge vnto other then the immediate power of God; Whither for our owne good, or preiudice; hee that disputeth it; boldely inquireth after the insearchable counsels of God: But it is enough that no times from the Foundation of the World haue giuen examples or testimony of a more hearty and vnanimous Consent, in the Defence of true Religion, the Loue of God, and the maintaining of Christian Liberty: Then are these

that hath thus brought foorth two ſuch Kinges: Wherefore ſince wee are thus Deſigned and called foorth, let Vs with Care and wiſdome boldly enter into the Defence of the common Cauſe, and in the name thereof wee ſalute your Maieſty; Nothing; no not our owne Blood binding vs to more Loue and Seruice then wee profeſſe to yonr Maieſty, deſiring but ſo much Honour as to haue time and place to agree of a meeting, where ſincerely and as Brothers wee may Conferre of the Affaires of Religion, and the publique weale of our Countries: Whereof ſhortly and with ſpeede I ſhall write more at large to your Maieſty.

Nouiſolij 28. of *Auguſt*. 1620.

Your Brother, Goſsip and Confederate,

GABRIELL.

Sere-

Sereniſsimo Principi ac Domino

Frederico Dei G. Regi *Bohemiæ*, Comiti Palitino *Rheni*, S. R. I. Principi *Electori*, Duci *Bauariæ*, Marchioni *Moraviæ*, *Lucemb.* & *Sileſiæ* Duci, *Lu-ſatiæq*; Marchioni, &c. *Domino* Fratri Compatri Vicino & Confederato nobis Chariſſimo.

SEreniſsime Rex Domine Frater Compater Chariſsime. Satis factum iam eſt deſideratiſsimis tam veſtræ Dilectionis quam omnibus Confœderatorum noſtrorum votis dum videlicet vniuerſi fideles Status & Ordines noſtri, paribus votis & ſuffragijs perſonam noſtram ad Regni huius faſtigiam evehendo, noſtra ſeſe curæ regimini & Conſeruationi ſubijcere nequaquam dubetauerint. Opus hoc ſolius Dei eſſe nullus fuerit niſi penitus viſu menteq; captus, qui inficias ire poſsit. Bonone verò noſtro an malo, quis inperſcrutabilia Dei conſilia inueſtiget? Sufficit nullum ſeculum ab orbe condito vidiſſe ſaltem talia tempora, quæ tam coniunctiſsimis animis, qua in Deum, qua in puriorum Orthodoxam religionem, qua in reſtitutionem libertatum publicarum, duos Reges tam inaudito & ſtupendo exemplo produxiſſent. Quæ cum ita ſint, tanto iam apertiore cordis intimi affectu rem cauſamq; communem aggrediamur oportet, eoq; nomine id vnicè à V. Dilectione efflagitamus, nos non aliter ergà ſe affici quam ergà proprium & ſi quid maius dici poſsit, Sanguinem, certò

sibi persuasum habere velit, nihilq; iam cogitare amplius, quam vt occasio & locus commodus suppetat, quo mutuo congressu res nostras sincere inuicem communicare liceat, de quo prop diem ad V. Dilectionem summus perscripturi. Reliqua cum nuper per Dominum Plessenum, tum præsentiqueq; Barone ab Hogiewa in priuatis colloquijs vltrò citroq; agitatis, Dilectionis V. referenda concredimus. Quibus eandem fidem indubiam adhibere & nos amore continuo prosequi non cessabit. Deus Dilect. V. conseruet diutissime regnantem & florentem.

Dabantur Nouisolij 28. Augusti, 1620.

Dilectionis V.

Frater, Compater & Confœderatus Studiosissimus:

GABRIELL.

From

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From PRAGVE *the First of* September, *St. N.* 1620.

THe Duke of *Bauaria* hath now openly Declared himselfe an Enemy to the King and all these Countries, intending to doe with vs, as hee hath already done vpon the Riuer of *Ense*, and as hee alledges put the Imperiall Commission in execution, which these his Designes he hath made manifest by his Letter written to our King, notwithstanding that by his owne hand writ, hee subscribes, *Your true Cosen and Friend* : MAXI : Protesting that hee will remaine so still; But the Kings Maiesty hath answered him brauely, letting him know that for all his Menaces hee doth not meane to goe backe from his true grounded Resolution, desiring him to view and read that of his Maiesties Deduction, wherein is plainly to be seene the Iustnes and clearenes of their Cause.

This Duke of *Bauier* hath a part of his Army neare the borders of *Bohemia*, neare vnto *Newhause* and *Wittingaw*, and another part hee hath sent to *Bucquoy*, a third part hee hath left in *Austria* vpon the *Ense*.

Our great Army is yet in *Austria*, where it is dayly increased by the comming of the *Hungarians* : our other Army vnder the Conduct of the Count.

of

of *Thurn*, and in his abſence led by *Mansfield*, lyes now about *Weſeley* two miles from *Newhauſe*, and ſo much from *Bodeweis*, in that Army there is 4. regiments of Foote, the Count of *Mansfields*, Collonell *Grayes*, the Duke of *Weymars*, and *Setouns*, and Collonell *Franks*, alſo 6. Cornets of Horſe, and 1000. *Hungarian* Horſemen, and our Country Soldiers ioynes alſo with them.

The *Bauarian* will haue very ſhortly *Hungarian* gueſts in his Countrey, that will not bee very welcome to him, and euery man wonders that hee would enterpriſe any thing againſt this Countrey hauing no Iuſt cauſe, ſince alwayes hee proteſted Neuterality. But it ſeemes his Proteſtations and faire promiſes were alwayes Ieſuiticall.

The Elector of *Saxony* hath very reſpectiuely heard our Ambaſſadors, and alſo receiued his Maieſties Letters, But all his Anſwer is hee muſt obey the Imperiall Commiſſion, and ſo ſeaze vpon this Crowne for the Emperour: whereupon he gathers his Army together, bending towards *Auſſig* or *Luſatia* the Superior. GOD the moſt juſt Iudge, will in mercy looke downe vpon vs, and according to the equity of our iuſt cauſe helpe vs, ſince our Friends, Kinſmen, and Allies, and alſo thoſe of our Religion, not onely leaues vs in our neceſſitie and takes part with Papiſts, but alſo rewards vs euill for Good, and are become our enemies without all cauſe.

Yet

Yet both *Saxony* and *Bauier*, ſtayes for the comming of *Spinola*, and then they meane vtterly to vndoe vs, they are agreed to meete at *Prague* on Michaelmas day, but with Gods grace they ſhall find good reſiſtance, and it may bee (if they Dine with vs) they ſhall pay ſurely for their Dinner, and whatſoeuer miſchiefe or effuſion of Blood will enſue vpon this, his Maieſty proteſts before God and all the world that hee is moſt Innocent thereof: Since it is moſt manifeſt his Maieſty did not intrude himſelfe to this Crowne, neither by Bribery, corruption, or any worldly reſpect, either of Honour or profite, but was freely Elected of a free State, being oppreſſed with Tyrannie both in their Bodyes and Conſciences. His Maieſty proteſts alſo hee did take this Crowne to holde it intire to the Romaine Empire, which was euen ready to haue embraced the Protection of the Barbarous Turke, to the great loſſe, ſhame and diſgrace of all Chriſtians.

Wee ſent 5000. *Sileſians* together with the Country Soldiers, towardes the borders of *Miſnia* and *Luſatia*, there is ſome feare of the *Polonian* who being ſolicited by the *Saxon*, may happely inuade *Sileſia*.

Bethlehem Gabor is gone towardes *Presburgh*, where he is to be Crowned: ſince now the generall Eſtates of that Kingdome haue accepted him for their King, hee deſires earneſtly to haue a perſonall

meeting with our Generall the Prince of *Anhalt*, for hee hath ſpoyled all with the Emperour, who hoped other dealing at his hands.

His Army hee hath deuided in three partes, one to ſtay and wayte vpon the *Turke* and *Polonian* (if they ſhould attempt any thing) another are fallen in in *Stiria*, the Biſhopricke of *Saltzburgk*, and *Bauaria*, where now they are ruyning and ſpoyling all, the third part hee hath ſent to ioyne with our Army, God turne all thinges to the beſt, for thoſe goodly Countryes are likely to be vtterly ruyned. His Maieſty vſes all meanes to hinder this, but wicked men will not heare their owne welfare. The Romiſh Prieſts begins to bee Iealous of the *Bauarian*, who they ſee lookes more to his owne profit then the welfare of their Church, for hee takes all Vpper *Auſtria* to his owne obedience, notwithſtanding that hee promiſed to the Pope and Emperour the contrary, vpon which hee hath receiued great ſummes of money from them.

And *Saxony* begins to doe the like; if hee can winne any thing hee certainly will reſtore ſo much to the Emperour as he ſhall not haue any neede of: hee hath ſent Letters to the Count of *Schlik* Gouernour of *Luſatia*, who returnes him no other anſwer but the Cannon roaring to remaine and dye Conſtant to his King and Countrey, leauiug the Iſſue to the Almighty God.

The Duke of *Bauier* hauing receiued his Maieſties

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ieſties reſolute Anſwer hee made no reply, but preſently with 10000. Foote, and 10. peeces of Ordinance Marched towards *Newhauſe*, thinking to haue taken the Towne, but finding *Mansfield* there with his Regiments, was glad to get backe againe with his Honour towardes *Weidhofenn* in *Auſtria*, where the Count of *Mansfield* with 8000. Foot and 1500. Horſe perſues him at the heeles.

Bucquoy ſo ſoone as hee had receiued the *Bauarian* helpe, ſent for his Artillery to *Crembs*, what enterprize he hath in hand time will tell vs.

Saxony hauing 7000. men approaches towards *Bantzen* in *Luſatia*, and hath ſent a Currier to the Gouernour, deſiring them to call a generall meeting where his Highnes will firſt ſhow vnto them the Emperours Commiſſion, wiſhing him and them to yeeld Obedience thereto, but hee hath deſired firſt to bee reſolued from the King at *Prague*, whoſe Reſolution is, that the Marquiſſe of *Iegerſdorffe* with all the *Sileſian* Forces, and 6000. *Hungarian* Horſe ſhall preſently withſtand him, ſo in this time our Army is growne too great for him.

The next Sunday his Maieſty with all his Court doth receiue the holy Communion, and preſently thereafter Marches towardes his Army, where in perſon he is to meet with *Bethlehem Gabor*, the Horſemen appointed for the Guard of his Maieſties perſon are this day Muſter'd, and certainly

they are a moſt braue Company. We ſhall ſhortly heare of ſtrange alterations.

Another Letter from Vienna *the ſecond of September*, 1620.

This day the Prince of *Anhalt* ſet vpon *Dampier* his Campe ſetting Fire on the ſame, put all to the Sword, and tooke all their baggage and munition, *Bucquoy* was there alſo and fled towards the *Bauarian* Army. The Prince of *Anhalt* and the Count *Hoenloe*, are followed them with their whole Army.

From Wien *the* 3. *of September.*

This night there came three Poſts to the Emperour one after another from *Buequoyes* Army, telling how the *Bohemians* had fallen in vpon his Quarter being at *Egenberg* and hath ſet the ſame on Fire, for they priuily in the night put their Army in readines, and ſo ſet Fire on their owne Quarter, whereupon *Bucquoy* thinking them to haue fled began to follow, but or euer he was aware the Prince of *Anhalt* was in his Quarter, and hath ſlaine 400. men, burnt and taken all his baggage and Munition with many Priſoners, hee himſelfe beeing ſore Wounded is eſcaped and no man can tell whither, but by conjecture hee is fledde to the *Bauarian* Army.

Heere

Heere is not any great likelyhood of agreement betwixt the Papists and Protestants, for although that the Protestants haue promise of his Imperiall Maiesty not to bee molested, yet they will not be contented with his Maiesties resolution granted them the 13. of March, 1619. Therefore they hauing made choyse of certaine Commissioners on both sides to treate of agreement, his Imperiall Maiesty hath sent them worde to leaue all Disputations, and looke how to withstand the great Force of the *Hungarians*, promising to bee helping vnto them all that he can or may.

Another Letter from Vien *the* 5. *of September. St. N.* 1620.

As his Imperiall Maiesty heard the Propositions and Demaunds of the Estates of *Hungary*, hee was mightily enraged, and would not graunt them any of their Requests, which caused them proceed sodainly to the Coronation of *Bethlehem*, who was Elected the 25. of August, and the 9th. of this Month to be Crowned, which sodaine and vnlooked for Change hath not a little stirred his Maiesty, who presently hath sent Worde to *Spaine*, *Pope*, *Bauier*, and *Saxon*, so that *Dampier* his going for *Hungarie* goes slowly forwards. The Lord *Breuner* Gouernour of *Raab* is made Generall for his Imperiall Maiesty in *Hungarie*, and *Esterhasie*, and *Palsie*,

with other *Hungarians* to the number of 10000. who yet holdes for the Emperour, theſe will goe to *Hungarie* if they can: there is heere great terrour and feare for *Bethlehem* his great Army, who with 20000. Horſemen, is fallen in in *Stiria* and *Bauier*: all Paſſages are beſet in the beſt faſhion that may bee.

Bethlehem with his Wife, is ariued at *Presburgh* in moſt great Pompe and Tryumph, who after his Coronation goes preſently to meete with the *Bohemian*, who hath alſo a mighty Army, and not likely to goe out of *Auſtria* this yeare, they haue all neceſſaries plenty, where to the contrary our men Dies, and in 3. Monthes hath not receiued any Pay, God helpe vs.

From Franckfort *the* 11. *of September.*
1620.

The 8th. of this Month arriued heere the *Venetian* Embaſſadour with a great Trayne, and the next day tooke Boate for *Collen* and ſo towards the *Hage* in *Holland*. The Engliſh Embaſſadour was heere alſo, who goes towardes *Saxon* and *Bauier*, their Commiſſion is to treate of Peace, there comes euery day more ſupply to the Vnited Princes, and *Landgraue Mauritz* of *Heſſon*, hath ſent 2000. men to their Aſſiſtance, ſo that by Gods grace they are able to withſtand *Spinola*.

Another

Another Letter from the Campe of the Vnion, *the* 12. *of September.* 1620.

Yesterday *Spinola* left his Campe and Marched from the *Nekkerheim* Hill towards *Crentznach*, leauing a great many Souldiers and all his Carriage standing behinde the Hill, to make vs thinke hee would not mooue from thence, in the meane time he caused to blowe vp the Port of *Crentznach* and so seazed by Force on the Towne. The next day Captaine *Berkstadt* with 3. Cornets of Horse set vppon the Reargard of *Spinola's* Horsemen, and tooke one Cornet of *Spinola's* with many Prisoners, and one Mule richly charged, all which was brought to *Oppenheim*. The next day there was certaine Villages set on Fire, which made the Princes raise their Army and March towards *Alt-zey*, where *Spinola* meanes to come and intrench himselfe, so to waite some oportunity for to take *Warmbs*, but they haue taken in our men for defence of their Citty.

From the Palatinate *the* 12. *of September.*

After that *Spinola* had taken *Crentznach*, the next day the Prince of *Espinoy* who led with him some Horsemen and the Marquisse of *Malespina*, was by Colonell *Obertraut* incountred, and hauing lost 60. Horse was together with *Malespina* taken Prisoners,

ſoners, and ſince *Spinola* hath quitted *Crentznach* with loſſe of ſome men, and the Arch-Duke his Confeſſor beeing a Counſellor of Warre (a profeſſion againſt his profeſſion) is taken Priſoner and led to *Heidelbergh*.

Another from Oppenheim *the* 12. *of September*. 1620.

As *Spinola* had on Thurſday laſt taken *Crentznach* with little loſſe of men on both ſides, that ſame Night hee cauſed a great part of his Army march towardes *Altzey*, which cauſed our Generall about midnight to march with 40. Cornets of Horſe and 3. peece of Cannon directly towards *Wormbs*, Friday morning Captaine *Obertrant* and Lieutenāt *Paff* with 220. Harquebuſiers, did charge the Prince of *Eſpinoy* who was conuoying the Carriage with two Companies of Curriers, and after the loſſe of ſome 10. of our men, and 60. of theirs, our men tooke *Eſpinoy* and the Marquiſſe of *Maleſpina* Priſoners with many others. Our Generall came the laſt night backe to the Campe, and the Marquiſſe of *Baden* ſtayed without all night with the Cauallerie.

It is ſuppoſed that *Spinola* hath taken *Altzey* becauſe it is neere *Wormbes*, which makes our Generall carefull to defend the Citty, now wee are all declared Enemies to *Spinola* and therefore wee

muſt

must by Gods assistance looke to our selues, *Spinola* thought to haue deceiued vs by a Stratagem, for he caused all his Army to March thinking that wee would follow him, to the intent that if wee had followed, hee would in the night haue returned and haue taken our Bridge, which beeing knowne by a Prisoner taken, the Generall caused 2000. Foote, to goe towards our Bridge for the Defence of the same.

From his Excellence *his Campe the 16. of September. 1620.*

Since that Count *Henry* with Generall *Veer*, departed from hence towards the *Palatinate*, we heare that he goes towards *Gulich* and the Riuer of *Eyffell*, *Meyuelt* and so ouer the *Mosell*, through the Dutchie of *Summiren* and so to the *Palatinate*, where the Princes meetes them, so that in short time wee shall heare of their prosperous proceedings.

Sunday last *Don Lewis de Valasco* came to *Weesell*, and so stayed two dayes, and afterward departed.

In the meane time his Excellence hath Fortified two good Forts, euery one hauing 17. peece of Ordinance, meaning to stay there this Winter till the Truce be out.

Two dayes agoe the Gouernour of *Weesell*, sent his Secretary to his Excellence, demaunding of him why hee Fortified there so neare *Weesell*,

who anſwered becauſe there was roome enough there, and if he pleaſed hee might come and Fortifie alſo.

Since which time his Excellence was certified of the recouery of *Crentznach*, and of the taking of the Arch-Duke his Confeſſor, who is one of the Counſaile of Warre to *Spinola*, hee is carryed to the Caſtle of *Heidelburgh*, there to remaine till further aduiſement.

A Briefe Collection of certaine Reasons to diſwade the Emperour from giuing Credit vnto thoſe violent Counſailes which hath beene giuen him, to proceed by way of Ban *and* Proſcription *againſt the* Vnited *Princes and* Proteſtant *States, eſpecially againſt the* Elector PALATINE; *being Preſented and deliuered vnto the Ambaſſadours of* France, *at the Aſſembly of the ſaide Princes and States, which was held at* Vlme. 1620.

FIrſt, It would bee a manifeſt injuſtice, for the Emperour to proceed ſo extreamly as by way of *Ban* and *Proſcription* to Denounce againſt the Princes and Proteſtant States Vnited, and namely againſt the Prince Elector *Palatine*, at this preſent King of BOHEMIA: Becauſe his Majeſty in accepting the Crowne which was Preſented vnto him by the Eſtates of the ſaid Kingdome, hath committed neither Crime nor offence againſt Emperour or Empire: Hauing alwayes beene of the opinion and ſtill beleeuing ſo; that the Kingdome of *Bohemia* was vacant at the houre of his Accepting of it: which by a Declaration publiſhed in the Aſſembly of the ſaid States and Incorporated Prouinces hath beene manifeſted out of the groundes of their natiue Law and free Election, as alſo for many other reaſons amply expreſſed in their laſt Iuſtification lately ſet forth, enriched with many Diſcourſes and prooſes to make vp

the better a finall Anſwer vnto all Objections and Informations giuen or publiſhed to the Contrary, as alſo to all falſe Suppoſitions, Apoligies and other diſcourſes Printed or Diuulged within the Empire or without.

Secondly, becauſe in the Accepting of the ſaide Kingdome, his Majeſty hath not ſo much looked vpon his owne Greatnes, Profite and particular Cõmodity, but vnto the preſeruation rather of the ſaid Crowne, which by the extremities & miſeries it was now reduced vnto, was thereby in danger to fall into the hand of a Stranger, and vnchriſtian Enemy, to the prejudice of all Chriſtendome and eſpecially of the Holy Empire: Thus the now King of *Bohemia* finding himſelfe bound by Oath and duty vnto the Empire, to take Care thereof as farre as in him lay, and perceiuing that their Extremities and miſeries had made them take a reſolution neuer to Admit or acknowledge the Emperour for their King, as alſo for the ſafegard of many Innocent ſoules, dayly and hourely expoſed vnto all the miſeries and cruelties of a Warre and barbarous Souldier, thus was perſwaded to accept of the Crowne, by which followed a ceſſation of Warre and the Effuſſion of ſo much Chriſtian Blood: for which hee ſeemeth rather to deſerue well of his Countrey, then to bee lyable vnto any aſperſion or imputation.

Thirdly, his Imperiall Maieſty beeing a Party, cannot be Iudge in this buſines, neither as King of

Bohemia

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Bohemia nor as Emperour: But ſuppoſe it were not ſo, yet could hee not vndertake the deciſſion of a buſines of this Conſequence, againſt a principall member of the Empire without the reſt of the Electors ſhould there Preſide and concurre: And howſoeuer, although ſome of the Princes Electors excluding others, would pretend to haue taken theſe thinges into their Electorall Conſideration, yet will not that ſerue the turne: For the States of *Bohemia* and the Incorporated Countryes, haue Proteſted before GOD and Men, againſt that vnjuſt proceeding that was held by the ſaid Eccleſiaſticall Princes Electors, againſt the aduice and Counſell of the Ambaſſadours of the ſecular Princes Electors, neither lending their Eare nor Endeauours vnto the Grieuances and Complaints of the Ambaſſadours, and Deputies that were ſent vnto them, at their laſt meeting or Dyete at *Franckfort*: Inſomuch as denying them all Iuſtice contrary to the Law of Nations they were rejected and ſent backe: Nay which is more, all their remonſtrances and grieuances which they exhibited by Bill vnto the Prince Elector of *Menſe*, Chancellour of the Empire, were by him ſuppreſſed & not deliuered vp vnto the Electorall Colledge to aduiſe of, as had been very fit and neceſſary for the publique Good.

Fourthly, that Precipitation of Iudgment is cõtrary vnto the Lawes and Conſtitutions of the Empire, and vnto the Imperiall Capitulation vnto which the Emperour hath taken a ſolemne Oath.

the better a finall Anſwer vnto all Objections and Informations giuen or publiſhed to the Contrary, as alſo to all falſe Suppoſitions, Apoligies and

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the better a finall Anſwer vnto all Objections and Informations giuen or publiſhed to the Contrary, as alſo to all falſe Suppoſitions, Apoligies and other diſcourſes Printed or Diuulged within the Empire or without.

Secondly, becauſe in the Accepting of the ſaide Kingdome, his Majeſty hath not ſo much looked vpon his owne Greatnes, Profite and particular Cõmodity, but vnto the preſeruation rather of the ſaid Crowne, which by the extremities & miſeries it was now reduced vnto, was thereby in danger to fall into the hand of a Stranger, and vnchriſtian Enemy, to the prejudice of all Chriſtendome and eſpecially of the Holy Empire : Thus the now King of *Bohemia* finding himſelfe bound by Oath and duty vnto the Empire, to take Care thereof as farre as in him lay, and perceiuing that their Extremities and miſeries had made them take a reſolution neuer to Admit or acknowledge the Emperour for their King, as alſo for the ſafegard of many Innocent ſoules, dayly and hourely expoſed vnto all the miſeries and cruelties of a Warre and barbarous Souldier, thus was perſwaded to accept of the Crowne, by which followed a ceſſation of Warre and the Effuſſion of ſo much Chriſtian Blood : for which hee ſeemeth rather to deſerue well of his Countrey, then to bee lyable vnto any aſperſion or imputation.

Thirdly, his Imperiall Maieſty beeing a Party, cannot be Iudge in this buſines, neither as King of

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Bohemia nor as Emperour: But ſuppoſe it were not ſo, yet could hee not vndertake the deciſſion of a buſines of this Conſequence, againſt a principall member of the Empire without the reſt of the Electors ſhould there Preſide and concurre: And howſoeuer, although ſome of the Princes Electors excluding others, would pretend to haue taken theſe thinges into their Electorall Conſideration, yet will not that ſerue the turne: For the States of *Bohemia* and the Incorporated Countryes, haue Proteſted before GOD and Men, againſt that vnjuſt proceeding that was held by the ſaid Eccleſiaſticall Princes Electors, againſt the aduice and Counſell of the Ambaſſadours of the ſecular Princes Electors, neither lending their Eare nor Endeauours vnto the Grieuances and Complaints of the Ambaſſadours, and Deputies that were ſent vnto them, at their laſt meeting or Dyete at *Franckfort*: Inſomuch as denying them all Iuſtice contrary to the Law of Nations they were rejected and ſent backe: Nay which is more, all their remonſtrances and grieuances which they exhibited by Bill vnto the Prince Elector of *Menſe*, Chancellour of the Empire, were by him ſuppreſſed & not deliuered vp vnto the Electorall Colledge to aduiſe of, as had been very fit and neceſſary for the publique Good.

Fourthly, that Precipitation of Iudgment is cõtrary vnto the Lawes and Conſtitutions of the Empire, and vnto the Imperiall Capitulation vnto which the Emperour hath taken a ſolemne Oath.

Fiftly, as his Imperiall Majeſty is bound to maintaine the Empire in Peace and repoſe, and to preferre the generall Good of the whole Body, before his owne priuate; So hath he Confirmed it and aſſured it vnto the Princes and vnited States, and to their Correſpondents in the laſt aſſembly at *Norembergh*, from the mouth of Count *de Zollerne* his Ambaſſadour: That hee neither thought or would that any of the ſaid States or Princes of the Empire, ſhould bee incommoded or ſuffer any prejudice or inconuenience, for his particular aſſuring them that hee would auow what his Ambaſſadour had deliuered vnto them: as alſo it is Regiſtred and recorded in the Acts of the ſaid Aſſembly.

Sixtly, If the Emperour ſhould oppreſſe the innocent Subiects of the Palitanate, yet that is not a meanes to quiet the affayres of *Bohemia*, that would onely be able to diſturbe and not to extinguiſh the fire that endangers the Kingdome, and probably endanger the whole Empire: which his Maieſty could not doe with a ſafe Conſcience, and without Contradiction to his Holy Oath, the diſtaſt of men and the diſpleaſure of Heauen.

Seauenthly, the Princes and vnited States, cannot well refuſe to intereſt themſelues in the defence of the Palatinate, holding the ſame reſolution that they haue already taken, with the reſt of the Princes and Correſpondent States, as they haue let the Ambaſſadours and the Emperour himſelfe to vnderſtand: In reſpect of the ſtraite Vnion and Accord

cord that they hold with the Palitanate, the which was principally made in reſpect of the euill proceedings of the Imperiall Court and Iuſtice: of which they haue ſo often Complained, as a thing which doth prejudice the Liberty, Priuiledges and Soueraignty of their Principalities and Dominions: Inſomuch that it would be the griefe of Griefes, if his Imperiall Maieſty ſhould ſo degenerate from his Predeceſſors, as to begin his Kingdome with ſo violent proceedings, ſo eſtranged from the forme of Law and Equity, without hearing the Reaſons and Iuſtifications of the other party, a thing ſo contrary vnto the Conſtitutions and Decrees of the Empire.

Eightly, The ſaid Vnited Princes and their Aſſociates are equally obliged by reaſon of State, as alſo out of the Oath they haue taken to the Holy Empire, to prouide againſt the introduction of a Ciuill Warre, which cannot well bee admitted into the Palatinate, but it will reach forth and extend it ſelfe vnto the whole Empire their Goods, Lands and Liues.

Ninthly, euen as for neerenes and Neighbourhood ſake thoſe of the Religion could not, nor would not willingly ſuffer that one ſhould make warre againſt the Romane Catholiques, that Confine with their Countries; ſo out of the like Conſideration thoſe of the Religion beeing ſo mixed and linked together cannot well permit the Fier ſhould be put to one houſe for feare of conſequent-

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ly burning the reſt : for which cauſe it would be more profitable that euen the Roman Catholiques in this caſe ſhould haue a fellow feeling, and ſuffer with thoſe of the Religion : for all extremities are accompanied with dangerous Chanſes & changes.

Tenthly, it is a great encouragement to Ingage and imbarque all Princes, Friends and Allyes, to bring their friendly Armes and Aſſiſtance vnto the heart of the Empire : The Declaration that the King of Great *Britanny* hath made to the Arch-Duke *Albert*, videlicet : That hee will neuer abandon, forſake, or leaue out of his care the Countries State, and Poſſeſſions his Children are borne vnto, as alſo hee will lend his Aſſiſtance vnto the States and Princes Vnited his Allyes and Friends : whoſe Maieſty if they ſhall Incence, may haue a iuſt remedy, and take Reuenge vppon the Terretories of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

This that hath bene written ſufficiently proueth that the way of *Ban* and *Proſcription*, much leſſe the execution of the Emperours injuſt mandates of *Via facti & armorum* againſt the *Palatinat*, cannot proue the meane to redreſſe or to eſtabliſh a Peace & tranquility in the Empire, to the Care of which his Imperiall Maieſty is ſo ſtrictly by Oath called vnto : But it would rather be fit for his Imperiall Maieſty to forſake the euill Counſels of thoſe men which ayme at nought but the ruyne and deſtruction of *Germany*, by the Introduction of a Forraine Power and Strange Nation.

The Copie

The Copie of a Letter written from the Duke of Iegerſdorff, Generall of the Armie in Luſatia, to the King of Bohemia.

Moſt gracious KING.

YEſternight, about tenne of the clocke, there came to mee one of the Captaines of the Towne of Bautzen, who had beene once before with mee; he tells me, that with great danger he came thorow the Woods and Moraſſes, being followed by the enemie two miles. Moreouer, hee tells mee, that vpon the thirteenth of theſe, the enemie had rayſed a skonce, and planted foure peeces of Ordnance; vpon the foureteenth, he approched to the Towne-ditch, he played with his Ordnance all the day long, but did no great harme. About nine of the clocke at night, Colonell *Goldſteins* regiment begun an aſſault, meaning to haue taken the ſuburbes; the aſſault continued from tenne of the clocke at night, till three in the morning: and (as the priſoners reports) they loſt three hundred men, and their Colonels Lieutenant was ſhot in the Leg; of our men there was but two ſlaine, and thirtie hurt. In the time of the aſſault, there was by negligence a barrell of Powder ſet on fire by the enemie, which did them great harme; which our men ſeeing, they preſently ſallied out, and killed thirtie, and tooke ſeuen and twentie priſoners: our men tooke alſo a great many Muskets and Pikes, with

other Armes; and, which was ſtrange, the enemie had left two Wagons charged with Spades and Mattocks, and great Iron barres, and a barrell of Musket bullets. And my horſmen tooke yeſternight three priſoners, who affirme the ſame; and being further examined, they ſay, that they are but badly payed, getting but tenne or twelue groſches at a time, by way of loane: alſo they ſay, the Elector hath thirtie ſixe cornets of Horſe, together with the Countrie troupes, and two Regiments of foot, with foure Enſignes of Countrie-people, expecting euerie day new ſupply; and that their ſouldiers at the aſſault calling for bullets, had ſuch giuen them, as they could make no vſe of at all.

Theſe occurrences I thought good to communicate with your Maieſtie. *Datum Goerlitz*, the ſixteenth of September, at nine of the clock before noone.

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The true Copie of a Letter, written by the Principall Counſellors and Officers of the Kingdome of Bohemia, &c. To the Illuſtrious Prince Elector of Saxonie, &c. Deſiring and admoniſhing his Highneſſe, not to attempt any thing againſt the Kings Maieſtie of Bohemia, and the incorporated Countries thereunto annexed, neyther to ſend any forces out of his Territories, to the ſeruice of the Pope and the Spaniards, to the preiudice of the Proteſtant Princes, and the whole Empire.

ALSO,

The Copie of another Letter from the foreſaide Counſellors and Officers of Bohemia, to the trayned Souldiers in Engernn, *and other Townes in the Electors Countrie of Saxonie: Dated at Prague the fourth of September,* 1620.

MOſt Illuſtrious Prince, our humble ſeruices remembred, wiſhing your Highneſſe all health and happineſſe; Theſe are to let you know, that being at this preſent enformed by *Adolff*, Baron of Gerſtorff, Counſellor and Gouernour in Vpper Luſatia for his Maieſtie of Bohemia, that your Highneſſe wiſheth him to ſum-

mon the people of that Countrie to assemble in Counsell together, and to insinuate an Imperiall Commission vnto them: as also that the said Gouernour certifieth vs, that your Highnesse forces are marching forward towards the borders of the said Countrie, whereby wee may easily and euidently perswade our selues to what purpose the said Commission tendeth; for that our Ambassadours beeing lately with your Highnesse at Dresden, (contrarie to our expectations) found your Graces minde to bee wholly alienated from vs, and that now you are of another opinion then at the beginning your Highnesse made shew of: as also that your Highnesse hath neuer beene truely enformed, touching our Apologie and Deductions sent out, and manifested to all Christendome; otherwise it were impossible that your Highnesse, beeing a Protestant Prince-Elector, (whose famous Predecessours, for vpholding and maintenance of the Gospel, and their ancient freedome, haue not spared to hazzard their Lands, Liues, and Goods, in the defence thereof, against the Spanish and Iesuiticall tyrannie; as also, that your Highnesse holdeth and enioyeth so large a Territorie and Possession of this Crowne:) If these things were truely related and represented vnto you, would euer haue embraced the execution of such an Imperiall Commission, wrested and wrung by papisticall and Spanish counsels from his Imperiall Maiestie: by your Highnesse meanes (after so long a time) easilier to enforce the execution of the Articles of the Councell of Trent, made a-

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gainſt all the true profeſſors of the Goſpell in the Empire, then euer it could haue beene done before: which their deſigne hath manifeſtly and oftentimes beene publiſhed and ſet forth in Print by diuers papiſticall Authors, declaring *Sectarios Sectariorum auxilijs opprimendos eſſe*: which *Paulus Windec*, in his Book entituled, *Deliberatio de Hæreſibus extirpandis*, plainely expreſſeth: and the daily practiſes and proceedings of the Papiſts more then ſufficiently witneſſing their ſecret intents. And the examples of their proceedings and dealing with the Townes of Weſell, and Donawert, whoſe miſeries are manifeſt to our eyes; as alſo the late moſt bloudie Maſſacre (made by the Spaniards in the Popes name at Veltlin) where (to the horror of poſteritie) being at a Sermon, they moſt cruelly murthered and hewed both Men, Women, and innocent Children in pieces, (thereby manifeſtly diſcouering their pretence touching the finall ſuppreſſion of that free Nation,) plainely ſhew what wee are to expect from them by theſe dealings. And the Papiſts in all places bragge and boaſt thereof in ſuch manner, that it is certainely written from Rome, that thoſe of the League in the Empire (touching matters of Bohemia) ſhould not proceede openly therein as they doe, till they had firſt wonne your Highneſſe to agree and conſent to be on their ſide. And therein haue now proceeded ſo farre, that your Highneſſe is content to yeeld in all things to the Spirituall Electors, and ſo to accommodate your ſelfe to the will and pleaſure of the Pope, and

his adherents. But howſoeuer it ſhall pleaſe God to bring the iſſue of theſe things to paſſe, your Highneſſe muſt be well aduiſed, and conſider, that if you enter into Armes againſt thoſe of the Religion, the innocent bloud that ſhall be ſhed therein, will (by God) one day be required at your Highneſſe hands. Withall, we cannot by any meanes ſee nor find, that ſuch like Imperiall Commiſſions giuen out and thundred againſt this Kingdome, and the Prouinces incorporated thereunto, can with equitie and iuſtice be any wayes iuſtified: not onely in reſpect of the manifeſt exemption thereof, but alſo *ob notorium defectum Iuriſdictionis:* and likewiſe that all the ſayd proceedings (although no ſuch conſiderations were made) directly, *è diametro*, are contrarie to all godly and humane Lawes, and eſpecially againſt the capitulations of the Roman Empire, and the fundamentall Lawes and Conſtitutions of this Kingdome.

And it is moſt ſtrange, and a thing neuer heretofore heard of, that an Emperour of Rome, (in his owne priuate quarrell touching the Houſe of Auſtria, and no wayes concerning the Empire,) ſhould be Plaintife, Iudge, and Executioner; as alſo, that ſome others of the States (no Imperiall Aſſembly being formerly called, nor any lawfull proceeding before the ſame being made, nor proceſſe Imperiall ſent forth) ſhould of malice take part with him in his priuate Auſtrian pretences, and ayde and aſſiſt him therein. But if it were a thing that concerned the Empire it ſelfe, then in duety euery man were bound

bound to lay his helping hand thereunto, for that, *Quod omnes tangit ab omnibus tractari debeat.* Therefore men muſt of neceſſitie make their account, that whatſoeuer hapneth to the Crowne of Bohemia by theſe proceedings of the Houſe of Auſtria, will in like manner fall vppon the Romane Empire it ſelfe, and in fine bring them alſo into the ſubiection and ſucceſſion of the Spaniard, as it appeareth manifeſtly by their proceedings now in hand. Therefore in this conſtraint and neceſſitie, we muſt ſubmit our ſelues to the will and pleaſure of our moſt iuſt God, and patiently expect and attend his ayde and deliuerance: Aſſuring our ſelues that God knoweth, that the Kings Maieſtie of Bohemia, our moſt gracious Lord and Prince, and the States of this Kingdome, together with the incorporated Countries thereunto, and the confederated Kingdomes with the ſame (notwithſtanding they knew well that your Highneſſe was diuerted and diſſwaded from him, by the Imperiall Councell; and that his Maieſtie hauing his Sword in Hand, and armed ſo long time before to oppoſe the enemie, and could alſo haue well preuented their proceedings,) he neuer gaue nor offered cauſe of diſlike in any manner whatſoeuer vnto your Highneſſe; but to the contrary, euer honoured, reſpected, and loued you, alwaies holding good correſpondence with your Country: in the meane time omitting many good offers, and thereby hath done himſelfe wrong.

Touching our eſtabliſhed Confederation, and our compulſiue Abdication of the Emperour *Ferdinand*

dinand from this Crowne, and the election of our Kings Maieſtie that now is; as alſo, of our continued defence, together with the deliberation, and of the incorporated Prouinces thereunto annexed: Wee haue had more then iuſt right and euident cauſe to proceede and continue therein; conſtantly perſwading our ſelues, that we may well anſwer it both before God, and all other impartiall Princes and Potentates whatſoeuer, both within and without the Empire, if we might obtaine any iuſt and lawfull audience in our cauſe.

Likewiſe, to our great griefe, we are enformed, in what manner our Aduerſaries, both within and without the Empire, moſt ſhamefully ſlaunder vs and our confederates: and as in former times the true profeſſors of Chriſtian Religion were vſed by Heathen Tyrants, ſo there can be no vntruths nor ſlanders deuiſed nor inuented, but the ſame are impoſed and layed vpon vs.

And it is moſt vntruly giuen forth and reported, That we, by our Ambaſſadours, haue made a league with the Turke, haue correſpondence, and promiſed and offered him free paſſage through this Kingdome of Bohemia into the Empire; which is a moſt falſe and vntrue calumniation, for that neuer any ſuch thing entered into our thoughts: as alſo that ours, and our Confederates Ambaſſadours, are yet but vpon their way towards the Portt or the Turks Court, and haue no other Commiſſion nor Inſtructions giuen vnto them, but onely to intreat vpon a good and friendly peace with them, as other

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Princes and Potentates of Christendome haue heretofore done, and haue found great benefit hereby. And by this meanes the Empire of Rome shall by vs be better secured then euer it was heretofore by the House of Austria, who when it pleased them, without the knowledge and consent of any of the Princes-Electors, or this Kingdome, made warre with the Turke; and then againe intreated of peace, onely for their owne priuate commoditie and benefit; which, when occasion serueth, is manifestly to be proued.

And the bringing in of so many stranger-Souldiers of diuers Nations, to ouerthrow and subiect these Countries bordering vpon the Turke, as they intend, will be no small meanes and occasion to moue and stirre the Turke to conceiue a iealousie against the Houses of Austria and Spaine; and so causing him to suspect their proceedings, he may peraduenture be moued in this dangerous time to attempt some great matter; it being done at the very same time when the Ambassadours of these Countries and Prouinces are gone towards the Portt to intreat of Peace with him. Which if it should so happen, and fall out, (as God forbid it should) we protest before God and all the World, that we are not the procurers, but rather the hinderers thereof. And it is truely to be auouched, what great and large offers the Emperours Ministers haue made at the Portt, to moue and prouoke the Turke to make warre vppon the King of Hungarie that now is.

As alſo, that they haue oftentimes boaſted what intelligence and practiſes they haue in the Turkiſh Court, whereby they meane to preuaile againſt the confederated Countries, which in conuenient and due time ſhall manifeſtly appeare.

Therefore in all humility, we beſeech and intreat your Highneſſe, as a prouident Proteſtant Prince, to be pleaſed wiſely to conſider of theſe things, and not in hoſtile manner to beginne warre with this Kingdome of Bohemia, and the incorporated Prouinces thereof, but rather to conſider and thinke vpon the poore innocent bloud which thereby might in theſe Countries, on both ſides, be ſhedde; as alſo, that vpon extremity ſtrange ſouldiers might be brought into the ſame, not onely to the vtter ruine and ſubvertion of thoſe Countries, but alſo thereby to prouoke and ſtirre vp the wrath of God for the ſame againſt the wilfull offenders therein: Beſeeching your Highneſſe, rather to hold good correſpondence and amitie with the Kings Maieſtie our moſt gracious Lord, and thoſe incorporated Countries; and to be perſwaded what contentment you ſhall thereby giue vnto thoſe Countries and their Inhabitants, and procure them to loue and honour you while they liue for the ſame.

But if (contrary to our expectation) your Highneſſe in hoſtile manner ſhould attempt any thing againſt vs, or our Confederates in High or Low Luſatia, your Highneſſe muſt know, that we are bound by the Lawes of the Land, and our Confederacie, with our bodies, liues, and goods, againſt all men what-

whatſoeuer, that ſhall in hoſtile manner inuade this Country and the incorporated Prouinces thereof, to defend the ſame; and proteſt, That our intent and meaning is not therein to doe or attempt any other thing, but onely with a full reſolution (as the Lawes of God and Nature affords vs) to procure our owne defence, together with that of our Kings Maieſtie, (and our auncient purchaſed freedomes and priuiledges) by vs and the incorporate Prouinces orderly choſen and crowned, together with our natiue country and friends: proteſting before God, that neyther our Kings Maieſtie, or any of vs, haue euer giuen and offered your Highneſſe any iuſt cauſe of diſlike. In reſpect whereof, we doe the confidentlier truſt in the helpe and aſſiſtance of God, for the furtherance of our iuſt and lawfull cauſe, which wee will defend with our liues and goods, by the ayde of the new elected King of Hungaria, and the States of Hungaria, and Tranſiluania, our true Confederates: and thereby hope to free our ſelues from the oppreſſion, ſeruitude, and ſlauerie which the Proteſtants bordering vpon the Riuer of Enſe, partly by faire promiſes, and partly by treacherous practiſes, and violent force of armes, are now conſtrayned to vndergoe, and are become ſubiect vnto the Duke of Bauaria; and bereauing themſelues of their priuiledges, haue ſubmitted their neckes vnder the mercie of the Emperour to reſt at his deuotion; and hauing referred the libertie of their conſciences and profeſſion of true Religion to bare interceſſion and hopes, are forced and compelled to reſtore the ru-

iners of their Country, and to entertaine and pay the Garriſons (or rather their cut-throats) therein placed, as a moſt intollerable yoake not to be borne, nor anſwerable before God and our poſteritie; and by vs and ours, to the vttermoſt of our powers, by the ayde and aſſiſtance of God, to be reiected and withſtood: leauing and committing the iſſue thereof to almightie God, moſt iuſt and moſt mercifull. To whom the ſighs and teares of many thouſand diſtreſſed ſoules are directed, & piercing the clouds, aſcend vnto his heauenly preſence. And although men will neyther heare nor take pittie on them, we doubt not but that at the laſt, the Lord will cauſe and moue the ſtones in the ſtreetes, and poſts in the walls, to heare and anſwer them.

Yet we cannot be perſwaded, by any meanes, that your Electorall Highneſſe wiſheth or deſireth that any of theſe euils ſhould fall vpon vs, much leſſe vpon your ſelfe. Wherewith beſeeching almighty God to graunt your Highneſſe a good counſell, with all health and happineſſe both of bodie and ſoule; we euer remaine your Electorall Highneſſe moſt bounden friends, and ſeruants to our power.

Prague the fourth,
September 1620.

N. N. the Priuie Counſellors, Officers and Iuſtices of the Kings Maieſty and Crowne of Bohemia-

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Another Letter from the foreſaid Counſellors, to the trayned Souldiers of Engern, and to ſome of the Cities & Townes in the Electoral Principalitie of Saxonie.

RIght Honourable, Worſhipfull, and our moſt louing friends, we greet you wel. We doubt not but you haue already heard, that not long ſince, in the name and behalfe of our Country of Bohemia, we ſent our Ambaſſadours to his Electorall Highneſſe of Saxonie, to deſire of his Highneſſe, by commiſſion from the Kings Maieſtie of Bohemia, the renewing and confirmation of the ancient league and friendſhip, which on both ſides (time out of mind) hath ſo long continued between them; and in this dangerous and moſt troubleſome time, to ſtrengthen and renew the ſame, crauing his Highneſſe preſent reſolution therein. Since when, by the relation of our ſayd Ambaſſadours, we haue beene certified, that his Electorall Maieſty is otherwiſe diſſwaded and carried away by our Aduerſaries; and the true intent of this Kingdome and the confederate Kingdomes and Countries with the ſame, wreſted and conſtrued to a wrong ſence and contrary meaning; and that his Highneſſe deſire is, that we ſhould reſtore and yeeld this Kingdome to the Emperour *Ferdinand*, and againe become his ſubiects; withall ſignifying, that he in regard thereof had taken vpon him to put the Imperiall Commiſſion (concerning this Kingdome and the incorporated Prouinces of the ſame) in execution, as by

his Highneſſe preparation for warre, more then manifeſtly appeareth; which his proceedings are very ſtrange to vs, yet we leaue it to the prouidence of God, & with patience attend the iſſue thereof, when it ſhall pleaſe him to effect the ſame.

And we, together with theſe Countries, haue already ſufficiently declared, and by theſe preſents declare before God and men, that whatſoeuer we haue done in our owne defence, or the abdication of the Emperour *Ferdinand*, and the election of our King that now reigneth, we haue ſo good grounds and reaſons to warrant the ſame, that we are ready at all times to iuſtifie our proceedings both before God and man, being in conſcience aſſured of the equitie of our cauſe. And in the name of God are therefore fully reſolued to defend and protect our King, whom we and theſe incorporate Countries (by vertue of our moſt ancient priuiledges) haue freely and voluntarily elected, crowned, and ſacred; and by the helpe of God, and the vnited forces of our Confederates, will preſerue and free his Maieſties perſon and Countries, according to his Maieſties contract touching Religion, and other our priuiledges (which with life and goods he hath promiſed to maintaine, ratifie, and confirme) from all inuaſion and oppreſſion whatſoeuer; and cannot chuſe but in conſcience ſeeke to preſerue both our ſelues and our poſteritie from the vnſupportable Spaniſh yoake and ſlauery, whereat they and their adherents onely and ſpecially ayme. And to that end determine to vſe the ayde and aſſiſtance of the

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reſt of the Proteſtant Princes. But at this preſent, theſe confederated Kingdomes and Countries, that alwaies haue continued in true amitie and friendſhip with the Houſe and Electorall Principalitie of Saxonie, are not a little grieued that they ſhould in hoſtile manner be inuaded by them; and yet doe not any wayes attribute the cauſe thereof to proceede from the true and peaceable Inhabitants of the ſame, but rather from diuers fugitiues of our owne Country, now at this preſent reſiding in the ſayd Princes Electorall Court, and other wicked Patriots and counſellers wholly addicted vnto euill. Therefore, that the Inhabitants and Cities of the Electorate Principality of Saxonie, may well and truely vnderſtand their owne and our good and true meanings and deſires vnto peace and vnitie, & how vnwilling we are to breake off or to abandon the peace, loue, and amitie long ſince made, and to enter into hoſtile termes with them: We haue hereby aduertiſed, and in friendly manner aduiſe and counſell them, to ſeeke by all meanes poſſible they may and can, to withdraw and diuert his Electoral Highneſſe from ſuch extremes; and not to enter into any breach of ancient league and amitie with our King, his incorporated Prouinces and Confederate Kingdomes and Countries, that neuer in any manner whatſoeuer haue giuen and offered his Highneſſe or his Country any cauto the contrarie; but can iuſtly proue that the ſaid States of Bohemia, from the beginning of their defenſiue warres, haue ſo much honoured and reſpected his Higneſſe, that in regard

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thereof, they haue rather omitted and neglected many good occaſions to them offered, which they might well haue imbraced for their owne auaile. But (if to the contrary) we muſt be forced to doe that which we are loath to doe, and which the fruits and effects of warre afford, (although wholly againſt our wils) for the defence of our moſt gracious King and and Country, our wiues, children, lands, goods, freedomes, and priuiledges; we will not ſpare to do our vttermoſt therein, referring the iſſue thereof vnto Almighty God.

Therefore once againe we requeſt and deſire our friends and allies, with whom we haue been ſo long time in good correſpondence, friendſhip, and amity; to be pleaſed for the loue, zeale, and preſeruation of the true Religion, the withſtanding of the intollerable Spaniſh yoake, and the diuerting of the ſame from our poſterity, with many other calamities that may enſue; earneſtly and heartily to be the meanes to withdraw his electorall Highneſſe from all hoſtile proceedings: and herewith commit them to the protection of the Almightie God. Dated in Prague the 4. of September, 1620.

Subſcribed, The Counſellers and Officers to the Kings Maieſtie and Crowne of BOHEMIA.

FINIS.